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SUBJECT: TURKEY: FIFTH ANNUAL TIP REPORT: OVERVIEW

REF: SECSTATE 273089

1. (U) Sensitive but unclassified. Please protect accordingly.

2. (U) Post's responses are keyed to questions in Reftel A. This is part 1 of 4 (septel). Embassy point of contact is Maria Lane, who replaces David McFarland following the submission of this report. McFarland (rank: FS-04) spent approximately 600 hours in preparation of this and reftel TIP reports. Political Counselor John Kunstadter (rank: FS-01) spent approximately 10 hours in preparation of this report.

Overview

A. (SBU) Turkey remains a destination and transit country for women and children trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation and some forced labor. Though no territory within the country is outside government control, porous borders and a liberal visa regime provide a comfortable environment for traffickers smuggling victims to, within, and through Turkey.

There are no reliable estimates of the number of internally or internationally trafficked victims. The Istanbul shelter NGO, Human Resources Development Foundation (HRDF), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) combined to repatriate sixty-two foreign victims in 2004, up from two victims in 2003. In January 2005, IOM repatriated another twenty-one victims. Both organizations agree, however, that the number of unidentified victims is much higher. According to MFA-furnished statistics, the government identified 265 (238 foreign, 27 Turkish) trafficking victims (151 referred by Jandarma and 114 referred by Turkish National Police). According to MFA Illegal Immigration Department Head Iskender Okyay this number is "just the tip of the iceberg".

IOM Chief of Mission Marielle Lindstrom attributes the sharp increase to a momentum-gaining prevention, prosecution, and protection push by GOT counter-trafficking authorities that marks an "impressive and significant change" in the government's attitude and effectiveness.

A twelve-bed shelter for TIP victims, dedicated by former Secretary Powell and FonMin Abdullah Gul in June 2004, is

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already overwhelmed by referrals with a waiting list for admission exceeding 35 victims. With no space available at the shelter, Turkish National Police (TNP) and Jandarma forces are housing victims on a case-by-case basis in temporary government guest residences, hotels, or other locations.

B. (SBU) In previous reporting periods, source countries included: Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, Georgia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Romania, Russia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. From January 2004 to January 2005, IOM repatriated (victims) to the following source countries: Moldova (39), Ukraine (22), Romania (6), Azerbaijan (3), Russia (7), Kazakhstan (1), Uzbekistan (1), Belarus (2), and Turkmenistan (1). IOM also repatriated one victim from Columbia, a non-traditional source country. (Victims) ranged in age from sixteen to eighteen (2), nineteen to twenty-five (41), twenty-six to thirty (12), and thirty-one to thirty-eight (7).

IOM reported that a majority of victims enter Turkey by air through Istanbul or Antalya. Land and sea routes included: international ferries to Istanbul and Trabzon and ground transportation from Georgia through Sarp. Rescued victims frequently told IOM that traffickers used the port of Sarp or gates on the Syrian border to extend victims' visas.

C. (SBU) As in previous reporting periods, most foreign-sourced trafficking activity occurred in the Istanbul Region (Silivri, Yalova, Edirne, Bursa), Adana Region (Adana, Antalya, Mersin, Silifke), Aegean Region (Mugla, Fethiye Bodrum, Izmir, Kusadasi, Kutahya), and the Black Sea Region (Igdir, Trabzon, Bartin).

A series of high-profile police raids late in the year highlighted growing acknowledgment that internally trafficked Turkish citizen victims were also forced into prostitution (in central Anatolia) and labor (in Turkey's Adana Region). Foreign victims interviewed during police screenings or at the Istanbul shelter frequently claimed they were confined with Turkish citizen women who were also forced into prostitution under threats and acts of violence.

According to first-hand accounts, many victims identified before the establishment of the Istanbul shelter were typically deported from Turkey as illegal immigrants and often intercepted by networks of traffickers at the port of departure, arrival, or in transit. Networks often re-trafficked the victims to Turkey and other countries in the region. The GOT claims, and IOM and HRDF independently confirm, that law enforcement authorities have halted the practice of summary deportation of victims.

1D. (SBU) In December 2004, IOM initiated an ongoing survey of trafficking victims with a simple questionnaire designed to identify and target public awareness opportunities. Victims referred to the Istanbul shelter are assisted in completing the questionnaire, which consists of the following queries (IOM is still refining the questionnaire):

QUESTIONS:

- 1) Did you have access to radio and/or TV?;
- 2) If so, what channels, what stations?;
- 3) Did you have access to newspapers?;
- 4) If so, what newspapers;
- 5) Did food items you were given include packaging (possible hotline advertising space)?;
- 6) What was your mode of transportation in Turkey?;
- 7) How would you feel about calling a police emergency number for assistance?;
- 8) Were you abused by police?;
- 9) Were you treated disrespectfully by police?;
- 10) If you could warn someone about trafficking, what would you say?;
- 11) What recommendation would you give us on how to reach you?;
- 12) Do you think posters/discreet handouts at the port of entry would be useful?;
- 13) What were the first Turkish words you learned?;
- 14) Did you ever visit your embassy or know of friends who had visited theirs?

SIGNIFICANT RESPONSES:

- 1) Eighty-seven percent of respondents said they had access to radio and/or television;
- 2) Forty-nine percent of respondents said they watched Kral television; 25% watched a Russian-language satellite channel (ORT);
- 3) No respondent had access to newspapers;
- 4) No respondent had access to newspapers;
- 5) Twenty-eight percent of respondents said packaging was prominent on mineral water; 27% said "no wrapping"; 18% said Coca Cola;
- 6) Sixty percent of respondents said they were transported by private car; 30% by taxi;
- 7) Fifty percent of respondents said they would be "ok" with calling police; 50% said they wouldn't;
- 8) Eighty-seven percent of respondents said police did not abuse them; 13% said police did abuse them;
- 9) Seventy-five percent of respondents said police treated them respectfully; 25% said police treated them with disrespect;
- 10) Most respondents said they would counsel potential victims to stay home; many would use their story as an example;
- 11) Seventy percent of respondents said they would recommend television as the best alternative for reaching them; 10% said radio; 10% said police;
- 12) Eighty-seven percent of respondents said posters and discreet handouts would be helpful;
- 13) Answers varied: "Hello"; "How are you?"; "Water"; "Name"; "Nice girl"; "What?";
- 14) Seventy-four percent of respondents never visited their embassy; 13% had no knowledge of the functions of an embassy; and 13% had visited their embassy.

The Danish Embassy will fund an IOM internal rapid assessment of the extent of trafficking in Turkish citizen victims. The Turkish MFA updates regularly a TIP reporting section on the Ministry's official website at <http://www.mfa.gov.tr>.

1E. (SBU) According to IOM Chief of Mission Marielle Lindstrom and outgoing HRDF Executive Director Demet Gural, most victims enter Turkey willingly and some arrive with knowledge that they will work illegally in the sex industry. HRDF shelter psychotherapist Serra Akkaya, however, said most of the victims she counseled initially expected to work as models, waitresses, dancers, domestic servants, or in other

regular employment. Once in Turkey, traffickers typically confiscated the victims, personal documents and passports and forced victims into confinement where they were raped, beaten into submission, and intimidated by threats of retaliation against the victims' family members.

In one highly publicized case in Istanbul, a 27-year-old victim from Belarus, Vera Krivienia, jumped to her death from the sixth floor bathroom window of an apartment building to escape her traffickers. In another highly publicized case, Istanbul police in Silivri freed Ukrainian victim Tatyana Litvinenko, who had moved to Turkey following her husband's death. Litvinenko, was 7-months pregnant when she arrived in Istanbul. She told interviewers that she expected to work as a baby-sitter or domestic servant. Instead, she said she was forced into prostitution by network organizers who later murdered her new-born child. Litvinenko told interviewers her pimps were angered that she wanted more time to care for her child. Murder charges are pending in the case.

IOM provided the following account from a police interview conducted after a Russian citizen victim was admitted to the Istanbul TIP shelter on November 13. A December 26 article published by Hurriyet News closely tracks the police report. According to the article, traffickers sold the victim for 2000 USD. The victim's story largely repeats other accounts we have heard about typical trafficking schemes in Turkey. IOM refused to release the victim's name which, for privacy reasons, was edited to the initials "AA".

BEGIN TEXT OF TNP DRAFT REPORT: AA is a 22-year-old divorced female from Dagestan. She came to Turkey four months ago with a girl friend named L, who promised to find her a job in Antalya.

AA states that she knew this friend and her family from Dagestan for about a year and a half. She didn't suspect anything about her intentions, she trusted her. She knew that her friend was coming back and forth to Turkey, but she didn't know that she had been working here as a prostitute.

AA is the daughter of a family of four. Her parents were divorced when AA was 13 years old. Her father is an electrical technician, who provides some financial assistance for the family, but not enough. Her mother is a surgeon, but hasn't practiced medicine in recent years, due to financial difficulties in the country and inability to obtain employment in her field. She has a 26-year-old brother in Dagestan who works as a technician.

AA studied law, but dropped out of school when she married at age 19. She had a religious wedding. She is Muslim. Her husband had a 4-year-old daughter from a previous marriage and AA quit college to find work and help raise her husband's daughter. They were divorced two years ago, when AA was 20 years old.

AA was working in supermarkets and different stores, doing odd jobs, with a monthly salary of \$70-\$80. So when her friend offered to help her find a job in Turkey, she accepted. She obtained her passport and her ticket herself.

AA and her friend L entered Turkey through Istanbul and went immediately to Antalya. They stayed together in Antalya for two weeks, and L sold her. AA describes the incident as follows:

They went to a disco together. And after a few hours, L disappeared. AA was scared, asked one of the male friends where she was. The man told her that L left for the hotel, and he offered to give her a ride. As soon as AA got in the car, he locked the doors and brought her to a house. He told her that her friend L sold her to him and she would be working for him from now on, she would be working as a prostitute. When AA objected, he threatened to kill her.

AA had left her suitcase and her passport in the hotel. She asked the man to bring her belongings from the hotel. The man told her that he looked but couldn't find anything. She lost her passport and all her belongings.

There were seven women in the house including AA. They were from Moldova, Ukraine, etc. They were going to a hotel in order to meet their clients for work.

AA doesn't remember the name of the hotel or the name of the disco. She states that they were Turkish names, and she couldn't memorize the names since she didn't understand what they meant.

Two months after her arrival in Antalya, AA and another girl were brought to the hotel together for work. There were two clients. The two men said they were going to take them to the disco. They put them in a car. There was another man in the car. The three men started driving them out of Antalya and brought them to Sivas. They told them that they were

kidnapped and not to panic and not to escape. They brought them to a house. There were three women from Georgia and a Turkish woman in the house. The pimp was the Turkish woman's lover. The Turkish woman knew the pimp for four years. Apparently, he was a friend of her husband's. Her husband had left her one day at that house to work as a prostitute.

About twenty days after she arrived in Sivas, one of the girls managed to escape with the money she received from a client. AA tried to do the same, but unfortunately, the client called the pimp and told on her, and the pimp came and picked her up from the hotel and beat her up very harshly when they came back to the house. He stepped on her face with his shoes and she lost her hair as she was fighting him. She has short hair now.

The pimp beat AA on many occasions. He frequently used a belt. She showed big bruises on her arms and stated that the bruises looked much better now than before. AA stated that he beat her up only so much to hurt her, but not enough to take her to a hospital and pay for her medical expenses, as he wanted her to continue to work.

There was the pimp and a bodyguard in the house who were watching all their moves in the house - sleeping in the same room, following her from room to room, even the bathroom. They beat her up if she wanted to stay alone in her room and not watch TV, for example. AA states that either the pimp or the bodyguard would wait in the hotel when she went to rooms with the clients, and the hotel personnel were also tipped to watch the girls closely and make sure that they wouldn't escape. They were also locked in the house where they were staying.

The Turkish woman tried to escape, but was stopped by the pimp once. On November 11, the Turkish woman jumped out of the balcony of the second floor of the building where they were staying and called the police. The police came at night, when everybody was sleeping, including the pimp and the bodyguard. The police arrested them both.

AA states that she was horrified by this experience and was deadly afraid of the men - the pimp and the bodyguard. The pimp carried a gun and a knife at all times. AA states that she fought with the men frequently and pleaded with them to let her free. One day, the bodyguard told her that the pimp had killed somebody in the past and she'd better watch her words. AA states that she also heard them one night, talking amongst themselves about killing her about a month ago.

AA states that her clients sometimes used condoms, sometimes they didn't. But, she insisted on getting an antibiotic, Rosephin, from the pimp. He finally bought her the medication from the pharmacy and she gave herself an injection in order to prevent infections. She had learned how to give an injection from her mother. END TEXT.

1F. (U) Jandarma investigations in the Adana Region (Kozan and Imamoglu Village) uncovered systematized forced labor in cases involving internally trafficked homeless, physically and mentally impaired minors and elderly Turkish citizens. Jandarma forces identified twenty-one victims and arrested eleven landowners. Investigations are ongoing. News accounts, however, suggested this type of "enslavement" is widespread.

In typical scenarios, victims were falsely led to believe that payment for agricultural work (for male victims) and sex work (for female victims) was forthcoming. Most victims reportedly lacked the capacity to understand the terms of the agreements pushed on them by their traffickers or the ability to seek redress when payment was continuously delayed.

Child Protective Police returned juvenile victims to family members. Jandarma forces remanded elderly victims to state shelter facilities if family could not be located. One suspected trafficker currently in custody told reporters, "the practice of taking mentally ill men and women into our homes as servants has been alive in this region since Ottoman times. Jandarma have always known about this. I don't know why they're doing anything about it now."

Muzaffer Aygun, the Director of Adana's old-age home, told us he received sixteen adult victims following the raids. Of those, he said, two were transferred to state facilities in another province, three were released on their own recognizance and have since returned to the village where they worked, and the remainder were released to family members. Victims released to family members either had identification cards or were recognized through media coverage. Some had not seen family members for as many as eight years. Patrons were detained in the raids on 201/b charges but later released when the victims settled out of court for compensation (negotiated on a case-by-case basis).

Turkey is not a significant source country for victims of

trafficking. Worldwide, we could identify only one Turkish citizen victim. IOM London's Inger Johanne Schjerven, a Senior Policy and Project Development Assistant, provided this unofficial report:

BEGIN IOM LONDON REPORT: A Turkish national woman was referred to IOM by her solicitor. The case has not always been clear cut but the woman claims she was brought to the UK under false pretences, and was later forced into prostitution and controlled by the family of the man who took her there.

The victim, Miss X, told us she had been persecuted in Turkey for having connections with an illegal political organisation and wished to leave the country. She also wished to find more opportunities and escape cultural expectations of the 'acceptable female role'. Miss X told us she had been sexually abused by her father and uncle from the age of eight. Her mother thought it would be better for her to leave Turkey.

The landlord of Miss X's family arranged for Miss X to travel to the UK to complete an English course and find employment. The landlord said he would arrange everything and secure travel documents and an invitation from his relatives in the UK. Miss X's mother paid 700 British Pounds for a passport and the landlord's family provided all paperwork to obtain a six month visa - they also paid for her ticket. They said she would stay with their family in London and could pay back the money within six months.

Once Miss X arrived in the UK she stayed with her landlord's family. It soon became apparent to her that they were involved in the striptease, prostitution and drug industry. Miss X was ordered to have sex with members of the landlord's family - she did not do this, but was raped by the husband of one of the family members. The family also introduced her to drugs and tried to offer her as 'payment' for their gambling debts. Miss X tried to avoid being forced into prostitution and asked a man to help her - he took her into his family but after being raped by a family member there she felt she had no choice but to return to the original family (of the landlord).

Miss X was told that she had to pay all the money back that she owed them, and that she would have to do this through prostitution. She was made to solicit herself in coffee shops (gambling houses). If she refused sex she would be beaten and the money was given to the owner of the establishment. Miss X believes it was also the family's intention to make her drug dependent - the women were given drugs for free, to get them addicted, and then they would have to pay for them with their bodies. If she wanted to refuse a client they would threaten to inject her with heroin. She would also be made to go to men's houses for sex. She was controlled and monitored by the family.

Eventually she managed to escape and alert her solicitor to the situation. She was offered assistance by the POPPY project. The landlord and family told Miss X's mother that she (Miss X) had refused the job they had secured for her and that she had entered into drugs and prostitution by choice. Miss X is very afraid of the stigma surrounding prostitution in Turkey. She is also afraid that she would have no choice but to return to her abusive family, as she sees no possibility of surviving as a single woman, without family or a husband. She also believes that the stigma and isolation would leave her open to abuse and further exploitation. END REPORT.

1G. (SBU) The GOT's bid for EU membership and averred disappointment with G/TIP's Tier II Watch List ranking fueled substantial GOT efforts to demonstrate progress in counter trafficking activities at all levels. MFA DG for Consular Affairs and Director of the National Taskforce on Trafficking Murat Ersavci told visiting G/TIP Foreign Affairs Officer Jennifer Donnelly, "I have to admit that we didn't recognize trafficking as a problem, partly out of ignorance and partly out of the idea that it was a passing trend. The government is fully aware now and making tremendous progress in the fight."

* PREVENTION: Turk Telekom connected Turkey's first government-funded toll-free hotline (90-0800-211-6065) for victims of trafficking. In an effort to improve the hotline service, the government is currently completing negotiations with Turk Telekom to shorten the toll-free number to a three-digit format, based on the Jandarma's 156 and the TNP's 155 (and the US three-digit 911). (MFA Illegal Migration Department Head noted that cell phones, a major tool employed by pimps and pushers to track and task victims, can be adjusted to prevent a victim from dialing regular numbers but cannot be manipulated to block emergency three-digit calls.) The new TIP hotline number for domestic calls will be 111.

* PROTECTION: Six months after Turkish FonMin Abdullah Gul and former Secretary Powell dedicated Turkey's first shelter

for victims of trafficking, a waiting list of at least 35 victims overwhelmed the 12-bed facility. To temporarily board waiting victims, the government provided police guesthouses, shelters for elderly citizens and abused women, and hotels. Where these options were unavailable, some local law enforcement officers found accommodation for victims at their personal expense.

* PROSECUTION: As part of pre-EU accession reforms, the TGNA approved and Turkish President Ahmet Necdet Sezer signed sweeping revisions to the Turkish Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedures, including expanded investigation procedures in TIP cases and stiffened punishments for human traffickers and their accomplices. The new provisions are effective April 1, 2005. The new law specifically defines human trafficking and prescribes penalties that range from eight to twelve years of imprisonment (up from five to ten years in earlier versions of the law). The government raised the minimum imprisonment standard to eight years because, under Turkish law, offenders sentenced to seven years of imprisonment or less have the option to avoid imprisonment by converting part or all of their sentence to a financial fine. "We want to see traffickers behind bars," MOI Security Directorate Anti-Trafficking Department Head Aydogan Asar told G/TIP Foreign Affairs Officer Jennifer Donnelly during her January 25-27 visit to Turkey. Additional penalties include up to ten thousand days imprisonment at judicial discretion.

A January 24, 2005, article published in Hurriyet News reported that Turkish National Police spent 4.3 trillion Turkish Lira (approximately 3.1 million USD) on detention, transportation, room and board, and other deportation/repatriation expenses for illegal immigrants over the preceding five years. The article did not distinguish between smuggling and trafficking.

The GOT contributed to domestic and international anti-TIP operations financially, including a 10,000 USD grant from the MFA to IOM for TIP-specific law enforcement training, and a 5,000 Euro grant to the Budapest Group, an international consultative forum (40 governments (including the USG) and 10 international organizations) against trafficking and irregular migration. Turkey co-chairs the Budapest Group.

¶H. (U) There are credible reports of some law enforcement officials receiving bribes either to smuggle aliens or turn a blind eye to illegal prostitution. There were also allegations that state regulated brothels illegally employed foreign prostitutes.

In Istanbul, police confiscated a notebook in which traffickers required victims to record customers, names, phone numbers, vehicle license plate numbers and identification card information. Turkish news media reported that the notebook included the names of police officers, government officials, popular sports stars, and a famous Turkish musician, Mustafa Akin. According to the reports, the names numbered into the thousands. In Erzurum, two officers arrested for involvement in an international trafficking operation (reported in 2004) were expelled from the police force, sentenced to 6 months of imprisonment, fined, and banned from further government employment for their parts in an international sex-trafficking operation.

¶I. (U) On July 8, 2003, again on November 20, 2003, and later in March 2004, the Turkish MFA distributed to source country diplomatic missions (Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Georgia, Moldova, Romania, Russia, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan) in Ankara and Istanbul draft protocols proposing guidelines for cross-border anti-trafficking cooperation. (See para H in the Investigation and Prosecution Section for text of the protocol). In September 2004, Belarus became the first and only country to adopt the protocol, which, among other improvements, suggests TIP-specific law enforcement points of contact in each government and proper channels for information sharing.

Though Turkey has signed general international law enforcement protocols and judicial agreement protocols with 55 foreign governments, including Iran most recently, the MFA maintains that a TIP-specific protocol is the only measure that will produce an effective government-to-government, police-to-police working relationship on TIP. "We would like to move beyond a general agreement and avoid the pitfalls we have encountered with source countries in the past. Human trafficking is a lost point in these general agreements with source countries," MFA Illegal Migration Department Head Iskender Okyay told G/TIP Foreign Affairs Officer Jennifer Donnelly.

According to IOM Chief of Mission Marielle Lindstrom, cross-border cooperation between the GOT and Belarus, the only signatory, is "close and effective," and illustrated after 27-year-old Vera Krivienia (para F of Overview section)

threw herself from the sixth floor window to escape her traffickers. The investigation reportedly yielded arrests in both countries. Lindstrom also characterized Turkey's assistance in repatriating the victim's body as "superb, without delays, and brilliantly organized". Citizens' services consular officers from the Embassy of Belarus frequently participate in IOM, HRDF and GOT anti-TIP training conferences for local law enforcement and judicial officials.

In contrast, in a February 2004 poll conducted by Ukrainian anti-trafficking NGOs through Interpol, only six percent of the 32 Ukrainian police officers polled were "satisfied" with replies from Turkish law enforcement officials to requests for information about ongoing cross-border TIP cases; twenty-five percent were "partly satisfied"; and sixty-nine percent responded "not satisfied". Forty-four percent of the respondents said they were not satisfied because they never received a response, twenty-two percent of respondents received replies after the investigation was already completed, and three percent said the responses they received were incorrect.

The respondents recommended Ukraine and Turkey "sign a bilateral agreement concerning simplified cooperation in criminal cases related to human trafficking," stipulating: 1) direct contacts between Ukrainian and Turkish law enforcement agencies; 2) simplified extradition procedures; 3) improved exchange of investigative materials documenting trafficking crimes; 4) established time frame for responding to inquiries; and 5) joint operations and training events to educate both sides."

When confronted with the results of the poll, the MFA insisted that Ukraine and other source countries need to adopt some version of the official bilateral agreement first offered by the GOT in 2003. "That's what we're offering them," Akif Ayhan, MFA Deputy Director for Turks Living Abroad, Migration, Asylum, and Property Issues said. Post encouraged Ms. Donnelly to raise this issue with relevant source country officials.

1J. (SBU) The government's Countertrafficking Taskforce monitors compliance with Turkey's National Action Plan on TIP (adopted in March 2003). The MFA, which chairs the Taskforce, updated its counter-trafficking website throughout the reporting period with information that assisted in this report. Compared with past reporting periods, the MFA was much more forthcoming with information about its anti-TIP efforts and challenges. The GOT, however, has had limited success in implementing a government-wide system for reliably monitoring and assessing its anti-trafficking efforts, particularly regarding arrests, prosecutions, convictions, and sentencing. The MOJ, particularly our TIP point of contact in the International Affairs Department, Judge Ilknur Altuntas, maintains a close hold on relevant information and reinforces MFA claims that the MOJ is "completely confused about how to collect the relevant statistics". More than seven high-level government ministries and bureaus, and no fewer than 20 departments in these entities, have some jurisdiction over trafficking issues.

1K. (U) Prostitution in Turkey is legal and regulated, except in cases where the sex worker is a foreigner. Trafficking, smuggling with the intent to traffic, pimping, enforcing, or in any other way supporting activities of a trafficking operation is illegal. The law also prohibits and provides punishment for individuals who own, operate or work to support the operation of brothels associated with human trafficking. The minimum age for prostitution in Turkey is 18.

13. (U) Ankara TIP cables: 04 ANK 7103, 04 ANK 6938, 04 ANK 6843, 04 ANK 6692, 04 ANK 6691, 04 ANK 6690, 04 ANK 6688, 04 ANK 6687, 04 ANK 6686, 04 ANK 6366, 04 ANK 6309, 04 ANK 6072, 04 ANK 5968, 04 ANK 5860, 04 ANK 5789, 04 ANK 5751, 04 ANK 5750, 04 ANK 5205, 04 ANK 5002, 04 ANK 4982, 04 ANK 4808, 04 ANK 4580, 04 ANK 4544, 04 ANK 4526, 04 ANK 4504, 04 ANK 4448, 04 ANK 4416, 04 ANK 4317, 04 ANK 4273, 04 ANK 4148, 04 ANK 4147, 04 ANK 4141, 04 ANK 3724, 04 ANK 3705, 04 ANK 3675, 04 ANK 3673, 04 ANK 3427, 04 ANK 3048, 04 ANK 2198, 04 ANK 2189, 04 ANK 2152, 04 ANK 2138, 04 ANK 2076, 04 ANK 2007, 04 ANK 1839, 04 ANK 1595, 04 ANK 1233, 04 IST 1062, 04 CHISINAU 1399, 04 KIEV 3594, 04 YEREVAN 2222
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